S1880-1

CRIME IN GEORGIA

prepared by the
Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
July 1983

Office of the Governor

Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Joe Frank Harris
GOVERNOR

My Fellow Georgians:

Throughout Georgia there are those who daily inflict crime and fear upon the citizens of our communities. Crime has an ultimate negative impact on the health, future and well-being of all of us. The challenge of crime in our society must be met through the participation and cooperation of all components of the criminal justice system working as allies to fulfill the task of protecting the citizens of Georgia.

Timely, accurate statistics which reveal the type and scope of the crimes committed in Georgia are vital for the Governor, the General Assembly, local governments, the various criminal justice components working in unison, and private organizations, to be able to make crucial decisions regarding the resources and solutions necessary to counter crime. Through the utilization of Crime in Georgia, more knowledgeable decisions can be reached so that we may better plan to more effectively combat crime and criminal behavior.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Joe Frank Harris

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The Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council wishes to express its appreciation to Tom McGreevy, director, Georgia Crime Information Center, C.F. Blaisdell, chief, User and Data Services, and staff members Gib Heuett and David House; to Ann Blum, Emily Honigberg, Reid McCallister, Debra Peters, Inge Whittle, and Dorothy Paul of the Carl Vinson Institute of Government for their help in preparing this document. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

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INTRODUCTION

Georgia's crime reporting system is patterned after that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is principally designed to collect two types of crime data from local law enforcement agencies according to standardized definitions and procedures. The first type of data—reported offenses—includes counts for the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four offenses are termed violent crimes or crimes against persons; the remaining four are termed property crimes. Because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported, these crimes are thought of as forming an index of the crime problem, and consequently, these Part I offenses, in which arson has been included for the first time in 1980, are known as Index crimes. Counts for less serious crimes, designated Part II crimes, are also collected. The second type of data—arrest statistics—can be used to measure law enforcement activity in addition to identifying some of the characteristics of the criminal population.

The Georgia Crime Information Center, which is responsible for administering the state's crime reporting system, collects, edits, and aggregates the crime reports submitted by almost all of the local law enforcement agencies in Georgia, producing a uniform, comprehensive data base. This information, in turn, is routed to the FBI for inclusion in the national Uniform Crime Reporting Program and to the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for use in report preparation, policy analysis, and other research activities.

The data provided in this report relative to Georgia crime statistics are comprised of actual reports on file with the Georgia Crime Information Center. The FBI provides statistical data on criminal activity on a nationwide basis. Those tables comparing criminal activity in Georgia with that of the South and the nation are based on FBI statistical data.

DATA INTERPRETATION

Several cautions in interpreting the crime data produced by this system must be observed. First, it is well established that many more crimes occur than are ever reported. Thus, depending on the type of crime and type of victim, statistics based on the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies may seriously underestimate the number of crimes that actually take place. By extension, because the size and variation of this "hidden figure of crime" are not known, it cannot be said that changes in reported crime necessarily reflect commensurate changes in criminal behavior.

Second, the Georgia Crime Information Center does not include estimates for arrests that take place but are not reported. The number of law enforcement agencies failing to report criminal activity to the G.C.I.C. has been on the increase in recent years (over 16% of law enforcement agencies during 1981). Again, changes in the number of reported arrests may not necessarily reflect the actual level of change in law enforcement activity. Also, there is evidence that changes in the actual number of crimes committed normally coincide with changes in population. Accordingly, historical comparisons of the number of crimes reported may be misleading if the accompanying changes in population are not considered. The same is true for interjurisdictional comparisons; it is expected that different populations have different levels of crime. The use of crime rates in making comparisons minimizes these problems. Finally, from the same logic, because crime rates are a function of the number of persons affected, as well as the number of crimes reported, they are only as accurate as are population estimates.

Still, because of its uniformity and comprehensiveness, the state's crime statistics data base, particularly for 1977 and subsequent years, is very useful for describing Georgia's crime problem over time and in making comparisons with other jurisdictions.

TECHNIQUES OF DATA ANALYSIS

The analytic techniques used in preparing tables are discussed in the Appendix. The percentages and numbers in some tables do not add up to the total count due to rounding or missing data.

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

INDEX CRIMES

In 1981, 300,089 Index crimes were reported to law enforcement agencies in Georgia. This total was an increase of 2.1 percent over 1980 and 39.6 percent over 1977. The rate of Index crimes for 1981 was 5,395.0 per 100,000 population, up .3 percent from 1980 and up 26.7 percent from 1977.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Georgians experienced 29,598 known violent crimes in 1981, including 836 murders, 2,459 forcible rapes, 10,991 robberies, and 15,312 aggravated assaults. This was a decrease of .7 percent over the previous year and an increase of 33.3 percent compared with 1977. The rate of violent crime dropped 2.5 percent over 1980 and increased 25.8 percent over 1977. In 1981, 9.9 percent of Index crimes were those committed against people, a decrease of 2.0 percent over 1980.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

A total of 270,491 property crimes were reported in 1981, up 2.5 percent from 1980 and 40.3 percent from 1977. The 88,822 burglaries, 162,368 larcenies, 18,061 motor vehicle thefts, and 1,240 arsons produced a .6 percent increase in the property crime rate for 1981 over 1980, a 27.3 percent increase over the last five years. The vast majority of Index crimes involved the stealing of property.

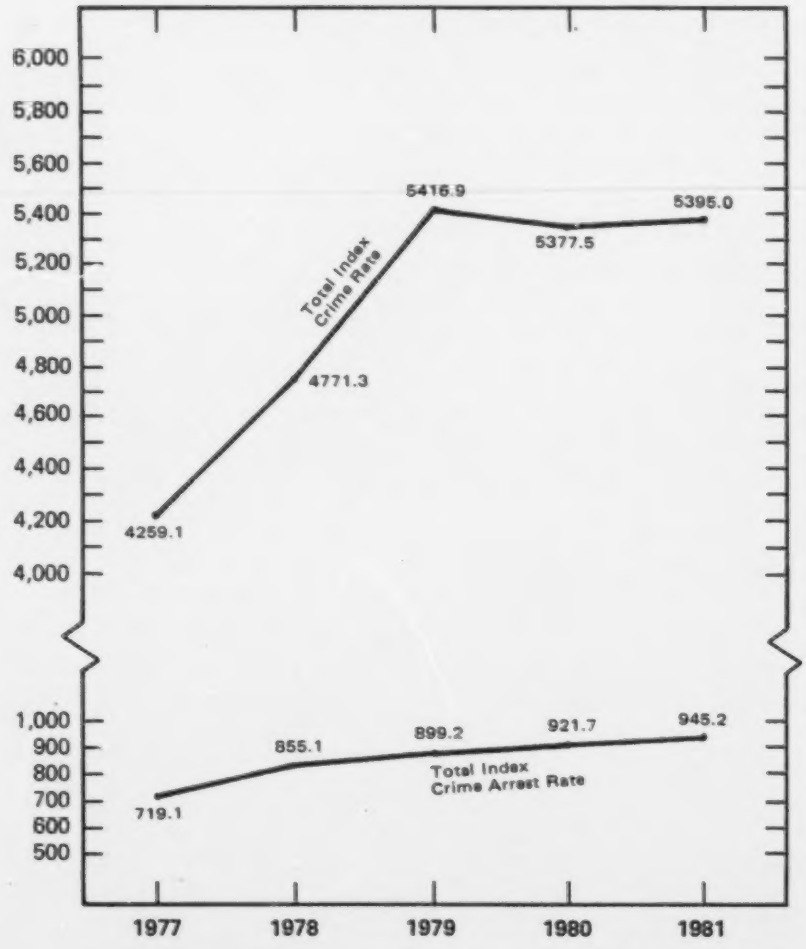
ARRESTS

Law enforcement agencies made 52,578 arrests for Index crimes in 1981. Arrests in murder, forcible rapes, robbery, burglary, larceny, and arson were higher, and arrests in aggravated assault and motor vehicle theft were lower, producing an overall increase of 4.4 percent compared to 1980 and an increase of 33.8 percent over 1977's total. Arrest rates continued to be highest for males, 15 to 19 years of age.

Figure 1 depicts the total index crime rates relative to the total Index crime arrest rates. Figure 2 shows the total property crime rates relative to the total property Index crime arrest rates. Figure 3 depicts the total violent Index crime rates relative to total violent Index crime arrest rates.

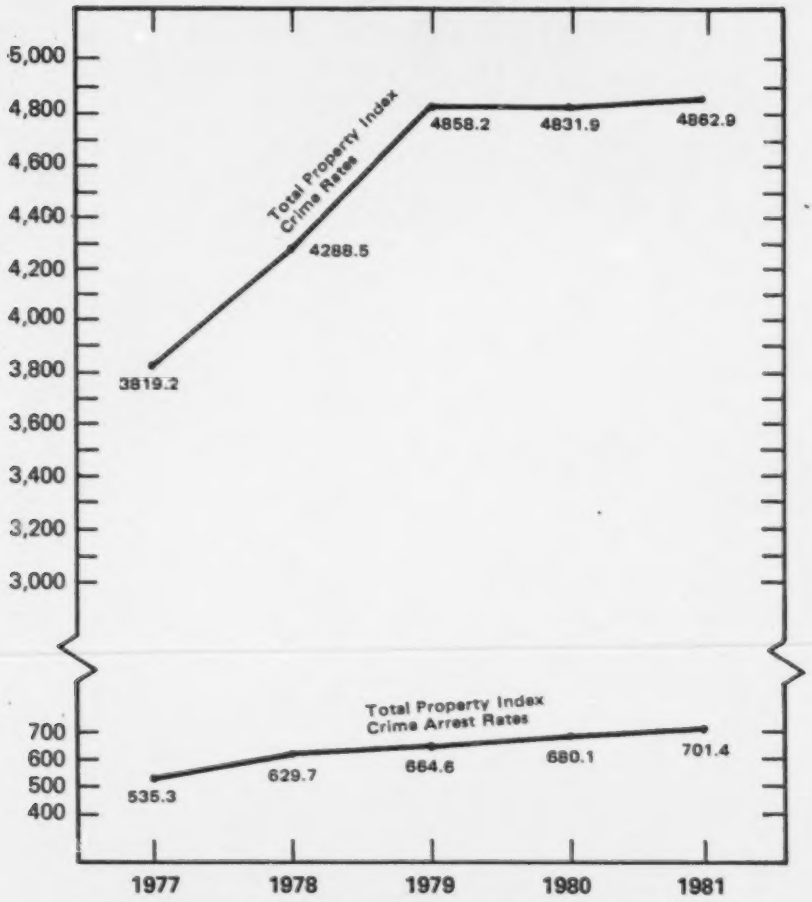
FIGURE 1

Five-Year Trend: Total Index Crime Rates Relative to Arrest Rates, 1977-1981



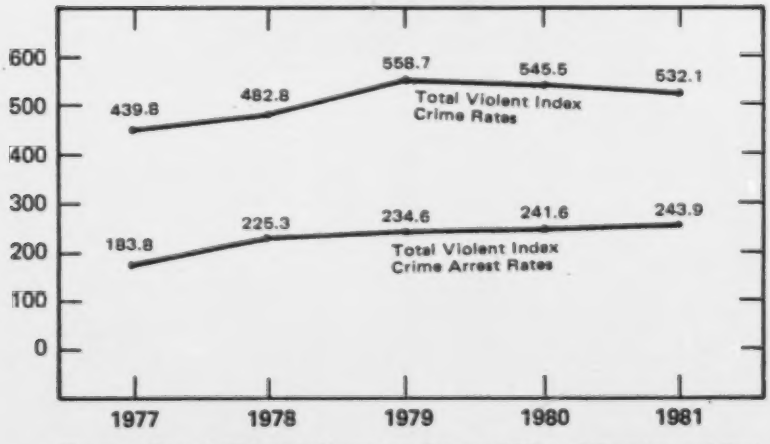
(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

FIGURE 2
Five-Year Trend: Property Index Crime Rates Relative to Arrest Rates, 1977-1981



(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

FIGURE 3
Five-Year Trend: Violent Index Crime Rates Relative to Arrest Rates, 1977-1981



(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Section I
INDEX CRIMES: CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS, COMPARISONS

PROFILE OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

In 1981, Georgians reported 300,089 Index crimes to law enforcement agencies (see Table 1). Included in this total were 836 murders, 2,459 forcible rapes, 10,991 robberies, 15,312 aggravated assaults, 88,822 burglaries, 162,368 larcenies, 18,061 motor vehicle thefts, and 1,240 arsons. Larcenies accounted for the highest percentage (54.1%) of the total number of Index crimes, and burglaries made up the second highest category (29.6%). Overall, 9.9 percent of the Index crimes were violent crimes committed against persons; the rest, 90.1 percent, were property offenses. Based on the Office of Planning and Budget's population estimate for Georgia of 5,562,354, for each 100,000 persons in the state 532.1 violent crimes and 4,862.9 property crimes were reported, producing an Index crime rate of 5,395.0. In addition to Part I Index crimes, a significant number of other crimes (known as Part II offenses) were reported by arrest, for a total of 237,077 additional crimes, including 16,916 assaults, 23,829 cases of fraud and forgeries, 3,045 sex offenses, 3,938 vandalisms, and 113,507 arrests for driving under the influence and drunkenness.

While counts for the eight Index crimes illustrate the magnitude of the problem, the nature of serious criminal behavior can be further identified by examining pertinent details of individual crimes (see Tables 2-9).

SUMMARY OF CRIME CHARACTERISTICS, 1981

The crimes of murder and aggravated assault typically involve people who know one another or have had some contact in the past (see Table 10). On the other hand, assuming that most of the unreported relationships between victims and offenders are stranger-to-stranger,

Table 1

PROFILE OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA, 1981

Type of Crime	Number Reported	Percentage of Total	Rate per 100,000
Murder	836	.3	15.0
Rape	2,459	.8	44.2
Robbery	10,991	3.7	197.6
Aggravated assault	15,312	5.1	275.3
Total violent crime	29,598	9.9	532.1
Burglary	88,822	29.6	1,596.8
Larceny	162,328	54.1	2,918.3
Motor vehicle theft	18,061	6.0	324.7
*Arson	1,240	.4	22.3
Total property crime	270,491	90.1	4,862.9
Total index crime	300,089	100.0	5,395.0

*Atlanta Police Department does not report Arson offenses to the Georgia Crime Information Center.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

then robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts are usually committed against persons unknown to the criminal.

Firearms were used in 38.3 percent of the violent crimes against persons, making them the most frequently used type of weapon. The remaining weapon types were used less frequently: cutting tools, 16.7 percent; hands and fists, 21.0 percent; and other dangerous instrumentalities, 21.8 percent.

In 1981, $206,650,441 in property was reported stolen during the commission of Index crimes. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for the greatest loss, $73,137,228, followed by burglaries, $67,658,386, larcenies, $59,635,799 and robberies, $6,086,121. The average value of property stolen during a motor vehicle theft was $4,049, compared to $554 taken during a robbery, $762 during a burglary, and $367 during a larceny.

Generally, with the exception of robbery, most Index crimes occurred in residences or public places.

Table 2

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are defined as the willful killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, or justifiable homicide are not included in the count for this offense classification. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1977	593	-14.3	11.7	-15.8
1978	731	23.3	14.4	23.1
1979	877	20.0	17.1	18.8
1980	782	-10.8	14.3	-16.4
1981	836	6.9	15.0	7.0

Percentage change from 1977 to 1981
—in number of reported crimes: 41.0%
—in rate per 100,000: 30.8%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1981

Victim-Offender Relationship	9.9%	Stranger-to-stranger
	59.8%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	30.3%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	61.5%	Firearm
	11.8%	Cutting tool
	5.1%	Hands, fists, etc.
	17.3%	Other dangerous weapon
	4.2%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	7.5%	Street, alley
	7.7%	Business establishment
	46.8%	Residence
	38.0%	Parks, public buildings, and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.8%	May
	9.6%	October
	9.4%	January/March
Value of Property Stolen		$18,893 Total
		$23 per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	89.5%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	748	Arrests
Age: .5%		14 and under
11.9%		15 - 19
21.3%		20 - 24
19.5%		25 - 29
13.1%		30 - 34
33.7%		35 and over
Sex: 82.5%		Male
17.5%		Female
Race: 39.6%		White
60.4%		Non-white

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100% .

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 3

FORCIBLE RAPE

DEFINITION

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This category includes assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force, but not statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1977	1,570	26.6	31.1	24.9
1978	1,928	22.8	37.9	21.9
1979	2,216	14.9	43.3	14.2
1980	2,513	13.4	46.0	6.2
1981	2,459	- 2.1	44.2	- 3.9

Percentage change from 1977 to 1981
—in number of reported crimes: 56.6%
—in rate per 100,000: 42.1%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1981

Victim-Offender Relationship	39.4%	Stranger-to-stranger
	36.2%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	24.4%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	12.0%	Firearm
	9.5%	Cutting tool
	60.6%	Hands, fists, etc.
	7.9%	Other dangerous weapon
	10.0%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	9.1%	Street, alley
	4.3%	Business establishment
	33.2%	Residence
	53.4%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	11.7%	July
	10.2%	August
	9.8%	June
Value of Property Stolen		$114,014 Total
		$46 per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	38.0%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	935	Arrests
Age: 2.1%		14 and under
16.0%		15 - 19
30.8%		20 - 24
21.5%		25 - 29
15.2%		30 - 34
14.3%		35 and over
Sex: 98.5%		Male
1.5%		Female
Race: 31.1%		White
68.9%		Non-white

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 4

ROBBERY

DEFINITION

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1977	7,094	.3	140.5	- 1.3
1978	8,454	19.2	166.3	18.4
1979	10,939	29.4	213.7	28.5
1980	10,884	-.5	199.2	- 6.8
1981	10,991	1.0	197.6	- .8

Percentage change from 1977 to 1981
—in number of reported crimes: 54.9%
—in rate per 100,000: 40.6%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1981

Victim-Offender Relationship	56.7%	Stranger-to-stranger
	11.4%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	31.9%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	46.7%	Firearm
	7.4%	Cutting tool
	31.5%	Hands, fists, etc.
	13.0%	Other dangerous weapon
	1.4%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	32.4%	Street, alley
	40.0%	Business establishment
	14.6%	Residence
	13.0%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.9%	December
	9.1%	August
	9.0%	January
Value of Property Stolen		$6,086,121 Total
		$554 per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	27.3%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	2,998	Arrests

Age:	.7%	14 and under
	24.1%	15 -19
	32.5%	20 - 24
	19.6%	25 - 29
	12.6%	30 - 34
	10.5%	35 and over
Sex:	92.4%	Male
	7.6%	Female
Race:	31.5%	White
	68.4%	Non-white

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 5

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

DEFINITION

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1977	12,946	7.7	256.5	6.0
1978	13,432	3.8	264.2	3.0
1979	14,562	8.4	284.5	7.7
1980	15,624	7.3	285.9	.5
1981	15,312	-2.0	275.3	-3.7

Percentage change from 1977 to 1981
—in number of reported crimes: 18.3%
—in rate per 100,000: 7.3%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1981

Victim-Offender Relationship	19.0%	Stranger-to-stranger
	57.5%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	23.6%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	35.3%	Firearm
	24.8%	Cutting tool
	8.0%	Hands, fists, etc.
	30.6%	Other dangerous weapon
	1.4%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	10.4%	Street, alley
	9.6%	Business establishment
	31.8%	Residence
	48.3%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.0%	July
	9.4%	August
	9.2%	June
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	58.0%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	8,885	Arrests
Age: 1.1% 14 and under	Sex: 81.9%	Male
11.0% 15 -19	18.1%	Female
21.0% 20 - 24	Race: 40.5%	White
19.1% 25 - 29	59.4%	Non-white
16.4% 30 - 34		
31.4% 35 and over		

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 6

BURGLARY

DEFINITION

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1977	68,205	-5.2	1,351.1	-6.7
1978	75,022	10.0	1,475.6	9.2
1979	81,579	8.7	1,594.0	8.0
1980	88,328	8.3	1,616.8	1.4
1981	88,822	.6	1,596.8	-1.2

Percentage change from 1977 to 1981
—in number of reported crimes: 30.2%
—in rate per 100,000: 18.2%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1981

Victim-Offender Relationship	12.6%	Stranger-to-stranger
	3.4%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	84.0%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	.2%	Street, alley
	19.9%	Business establishment
	64.0%	Residence
	15.9%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.4%	January
	8.9%	December / July
	8.7%	August
Value of Property Stolen		$67,658,386 Total
		$762 per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	12.1%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	10,748	Arrests
Age: 4.9%	14 and under	
37.7%	15 - 19	
27.9%	20 - 24	
14.7%	25 - 29	
7.8%	30 - 34	
6.9%	35 and over	
Sex: 93.7%	Male	
6.3%	Female	
Race: 49.6%	White	
50.4%	Non-white	

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 7

LARCENY

DEFINITION

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1977	109,554	-15.8	2,170.2	-17.1
1978	124,880	14.0	2,456.3	13.2
1979	145,758	16.7	2,847.9	15.9
1980	154,567	6.0	2,829.3	- .7
1981	162,368	5.0	2,918.3	3.1

Percentage change from 1977 to 1981
—in number of reported crimes: 48.2%
—in rate per 100,000: 34.5%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1981

Victim-Offender Relationship	19.0%	Stranger-to-stranger
	5.6%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	75.4%	Unknown
Criminal Activity	.6%	Pocket-picking
	1.5%	Purse-snatching
	11.7%	Shoplifting
	34.7%	From motor vehicle/auto accessories
	4.5%	Bicycles
	6.3%	From buildings
	.8%	From coin machines
	40.0%	Other thefts
Place of Occurrence	3.2%	Street, alley
	32.5%	Business establishment
	27.6%	Residence
	36.6%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.4%	April
	9.2%	August/July
	8.5%	May
Value of Property Stolen		$59,635,799 Total
		$367 per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	15.7%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	25,556	Arrests

Age:	4.2%	14 and under	Sex:	71.3%	Male
	26.7%	15 - 19		28.7%	Female
	25.1%	20 - 24	Race:	45.8%	White
	15.9%	25 - 29		54.0%	Non-white
	10.8%	30 - 34			
	17.3%	35 and over			

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 8

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

DEFINITION

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes taking for temporary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1977	15,036	-5.4	297.9	-6.8
1978	18,126	20.6	356.5	19.7
1979	21,304	17.5	416.3	16.8
1980	19,891	-6.7	364.1	-12.6
1981	18,061	9.2	324.7	10.8

Percentage change from 1977 to 1981
—in number of reported crimes: 20.1%
—in rate per 100,000: 9.0%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1981

Victim-Offender Relationship	12.6%	Stranger-to-stranger
	8.7%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	78.7%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	7.4%	Street, alley
	22.7%	Business establishment
	30.4%	Residence
	39.5%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.6%	July
	8.5%	October
	8.3%	December
Value of Property Stolen		$73,137,228 Total
		$4,049 per incident
Arrests/Crimes Ratio*	12.9%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	2,325	Arrests
Age: 3.6% 14 and under	Sex: 91.8%	Male
32.0% 15 - 19	8.2%	Female
24.3% 20 - 24	Race: 61.4%	White
16.5% 25 - 29	38.5%	Non-white
9.2% 30 - 34		
14.5% 35 and over		

*Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 9

ARSON*

DEFINITION

Arson is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	Change from Previous Year
1980	1,189	----------	21.7	----------
1981	1,240	4.3%	22.3	2.7%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1981

Victim-Offender Relationship	16.2%	Stranger-to-stranger
	16.0%	Non-stranger-to-non-stranger
	67.8%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	5.6%	Street, alley
	15.7%	Business establishment
	50.5%	Residence
	28.1%	Parks, public buildings and other places
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.3%	January
	9.1%	March
	9.0%	June/July
Arrests/Crimes Ratio**	30.9%	
Profile of Persons Arrested	383	Arrests
Age: 3.9%	14 and under	
20.9%	15 - 19	
21.4%	20 - 24	
18.0%	25 - 29	
12.5%	30 - 34	
23.2%	35 and over	
Sex: 85.9%	Male	
14.1%	Female	
Race: 68.9%	White	
31.1%	Non-white	

*Atlanta Police Department does not report Arson offenses to the Georgia Crime Information Center.

**Indicates percentage of crimes in this category that resulted in arrests.

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crima Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 10

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDEX CRIMES, 1981

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson*
Victim-Perpetrator Relationship (%)								
Reported stranger-to-stranger	9.9	39.4	56.7	19.0	12.6	19.0	12.6	16.2
Reported non-stranger-to-non stranger	59.8	36.2	11.4	57.5	3.4	5.6	8.7	16.0
Relationship not known	30.3	24.4	31.9	23.6	84.0	75.4	78.7	67.8
Weapon Used (%)								
Firearm	61.5	12.0	46.7	35.3				
Cutting tool	11.8	9.5	7.4	24.8				
Hands, fists, etc.	5.1	60.6	31.5	8.0				
Other dangerous weapons	17.3	7.9	13.0	30.6				
Unknown	4.2	10.0	1.4	1.4				
Property Stolen								
Total value	$18,893	$114,014	$6,086,121		$67,658,386	$59,635,799	$73,137,228	
Value per incident	$ 23	$ 46	$ 554		$ 762	$ 367	$ 4,049	
Occurrence (%)								
Street, alley	7.5	9.1	32.4	10.4	.2	3.2	7.4	5.6
Service station	--------	.33	5.4	.68	1.1	3.2	1.2	.4
Chain store	1.8	.7	11.8	1.1	1.4	5.8	1.3	1.5
Bank	.2	.04	1.5	.02	.05	.1	.1	.2
Other commercial business	5.6	3.3	21.2	7.8	17.3	23.4	20.0	13.6
Residence	46.8	33.2	14.6	31.8	64.0	27.6	30.4	50.5
Public areas, other buildings, unknown	38.0	53.4	13.0	48.3	15.9	36.6	39.5	28.1

*Atlanta Police Department does not report Arson offenses to the Georgia Crime Information Center.

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

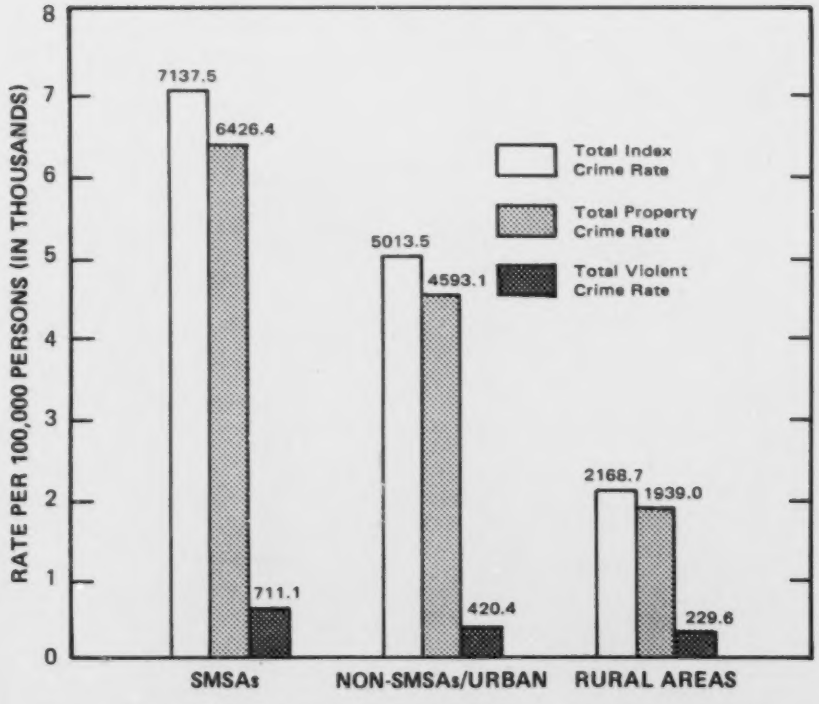
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME

In 1981 persons living in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), which are geographical subdivisions composed of a core city with over 50,000 population and its surrounding counties, experienced the highest crime rates in the state for all categories of Index crimes except murder and arson. Another geographical subdivision, Non-SMSAs/Urban, which consists of those counties containing within their geographical boundaries a core city or cities with between 15,000 and 50,000 population, had crime rates approximately one-half those of the SMSAs, with the exception of arson which exceeded the rate for SMSAs. Rural Areas, which are those counties containing a city or cities with under 15,000 population, had the lowest crime rates in all categories except murder, which also exceeded the rate for SMSAs.

As the geographical patterns appear to indicate in Figure 4 and Table 11, an increase in the number and rates of Index crimes, with the exception of murder and arson, is proportionate to an increase in the density of population.

FIGURE 4

Index Crime Rate by SMSAs, Non-SMSAs/Urban, Rural Areas, 1981



(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 11

GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERNS OF NUMBERS AND RATES OF INDEX CRIMES, 1981

Type of Crime	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas		Non-SMSAs/Urban		Rural	
	Number Reported	Rate per 100,000 People	Number Reported	Rate per 100,000 People	Number Reported	Rate per 100,000 People
Murder	476	14.7	99	14.9	261	15.7
Forcible rape	1,951	60.4	226	34.0	282	16.9
Robbery	9,573	296.3	705	105.9	713	42.8
Aggravated assault	10,974	339.7	1,768	265.7	2,570	154.2
Total violent crime	22,974	711.1	2,798	420.4	3,826	229.6
Burglary	68,060	2,106.7	9,225	1,386.1	12,300	692.4
Larceny	124,272	3,846.6	19,385	2,912.7	18,671	1,120.6
Motor vehicle theft	14,546	450.2	1,734	260.5	1,781	106.9
*Arson	737	22.8	225	33.8	278	16.7
Total property crime	207,615	6,426.4	30,569	4,593.1	32,307	1,939.0
Total index crime	230,589	7,137.5	33,367	5,013.5	36,133	2,168.7

*Atlanta Police Department does not report Arson offenses to the Georgia Crime Information Center.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

CRIME TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

Yearly changes in the total number and rate of Index crimes were highly variable during the period 1977-1981, ranging from an increase of almost 15 percent to a decrease of over 11 percent. This high degree of variability is even more apparent when individual Index crimes are examined, so that it is difficult to identify trends or make predictions. Generally though, both the number of crimes and the crime rate have been increasing, but at a slower rate. Absolute decreases were shown in 1977 as compared with 1976 and a slowed down rate of increase in 1980 as compared with 1979 and again in 1981 as compared to 1980. There was a significant decrease from 1980 in the number of reported crimes and the crime rate for motor vehicle theft in 1981. In addition, forcible rape, which had a significant increase in 1980 over 1979, decreased in 1981 as compared to 1980, in both the number reported and crime rate. In contrast, murder and larceny increased more than any other Index crime in 1981 over 1980, in both the number reported and crime rates. Although Georgia experienced a significant increase in

Table 12

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERNS OF TOTAL INDEX CRIME RATES, 1980-1981

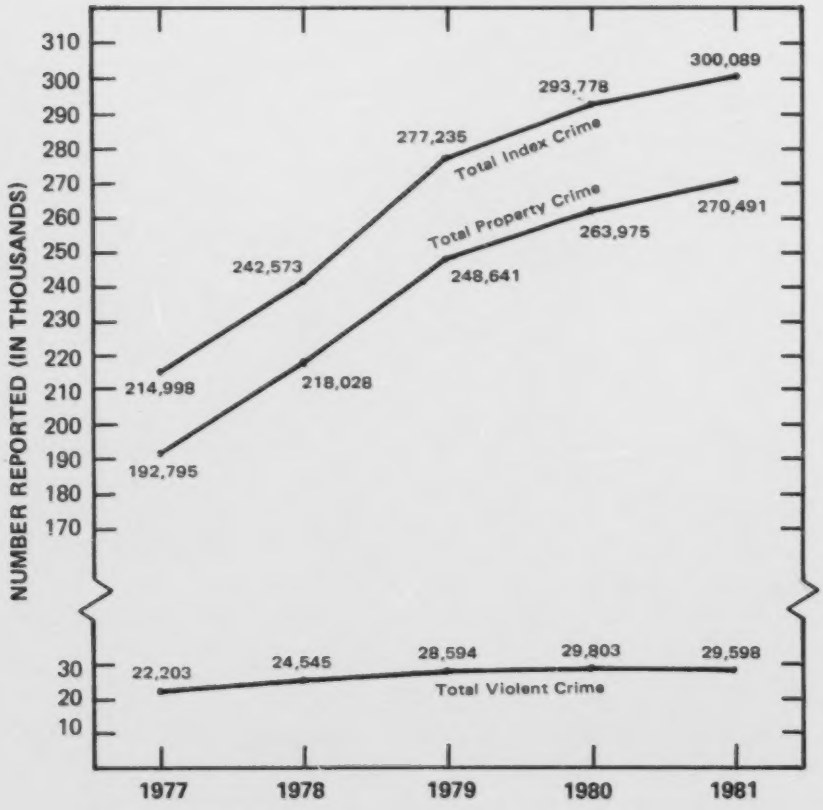
	Statewide		SMSA		Non-SMSA/Urban		Rural Areas	
Year	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change
1980	5,377.5	——	7,043.2	-----	4,986.4	------	2,219.6	------
1981	5,395.0	.3	7,137.5	1.3	5,013.5	.5	2,168.7	-2.3

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

reported crime and crime rates in 1978 and 1979, the increases are not unprecedented; in the past 10 years, they have been exceeded twice. The pattern of change in the number of reported Index crimes is shown in Table 13 and Figure 5, and the pattern of changes in Index crime rates per 100,000 persons is shown in Table 14 and Figure 6. Both appear to indicate a leveling off of the number of reported Index crimes and the crime rates.

FIGURE 5

Five-Year Trend in Numbers of Reported Index Crimes, Georgia, 1977-1981



(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Most of the other states have experienced a similar growth in reported crime. Counts for 1977 seemed to signify a downturn in crime, but 1978 and 1979 statistics indicate that crime rates rose again. It appears that in 1980 and 1981 this increase in the number of reported crimes and the crime rates began leveling off. Georgia's rate of increase for the period 1977-1981 was 26.7 percent as compared to the South's rate of 19.0 percent and the national rate of 14.7. (See Tables 15 and 16.) Georgia's high rate of increase for this period is partly due to the tremendous decrease in the number of reported crimes in 1977.

The most significant differences between Georgia, the South, and the nation occurred in the number of reported murders and larceny during the period 1977-1981. The percentage increase in murders reported between 1977-1981 was 41.0 percent for Georgia and 17.8 percent for the nation as a whole. The percentage increase in larceny reported between 1977-1981 was 48.2 percent for Georgia and 21.1 percent for the nation as a whole. (See Table 17.)

Changes in Crime Rates

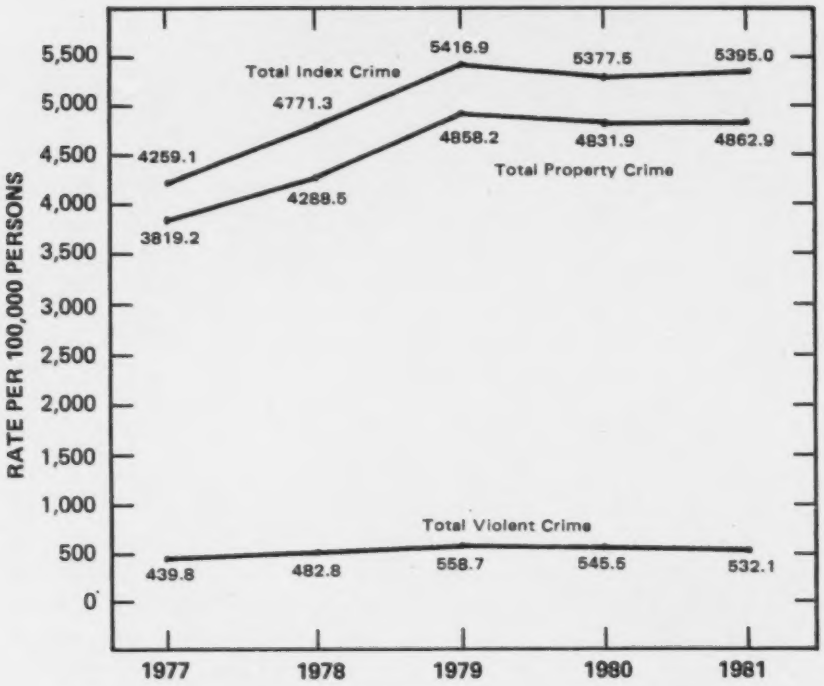
Changes in crime rates must be interpreted with the understanding that they are population dependent, the product of both changes in the number of crimes reported and changes in population. An increase or decrease in population may have greater impact on the crime rate than a change in the number of reported crimes. For example, a large increase in crime will be offset by a proportionately larger increase in population, producing a decrease in crime rate over the previous time period. (See Table 18.)

Seriousness of Crime

Although expressing the number of crimes committed as rates per 100,000 population provides some indication of the proportion of persons affected by crime, this approach is not always satisfactory or appropriate. For example, since persons under 15 years of age are not usually among the victims of Index crime, the actual seriousness of crime may be better expressed in terms of the number of potential victims, i.e., persons 15 years of age and older. Of course, crime rates based on such "risk populations" are higher than their corresponding standard rates because of the smaller division (see Table 19).

FIGURE 6

Five-Year Trend in Rates of Reported Index Crimes, Georgia, 1977-1981



(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 13

CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA, 1977-1981

Type of Crime	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977 / 1981
Murder	593	731	877	782	836	
(% Change)	(-14.3)	(23.3)	(20.0)	(-10.8)	(6.9)	(41.0)
Forcible rape	1,570	1,928	2,216	2,513	2,459	
(% Change)	(26.6)	(22.8)	(14.9)	(13.4)	(-2.1)	(56.6)
Robbery	7,094	8,454	10,939	10,884	10,991	
(% Change)	(.3)	(19.2)	(29.4)	(-.5)	(1.0)	(54.9)
Aggravated assault	12,946	13,432	14,562	15,624	15,312	
(% Change)	(7.7)	(3.8)	(8.4)	(7.3)	(-2.0)	(18.3)
Total violent crime	22,203	24,545	28,594	29,803	29,598	
(% Change)	(5.6)	(10.5)	(16.5)	(4.2)	(-.7)	(33.3)
Burglary	68,205	75,022	81,579	88,328	88,822	
(% Change)	(-5.2)	(10.0)	(8.7)	(8.3)	(.6)	(30.2)
Larceny	109,554	124,880	145,758	154,567	162,368	
(% Change)	(-15.8)	(14.0)	(16.7)	(6.0)	(5.0)	(48.2)
Motor vehicle theft	15,036	18,126	21,304	19,891	18,061	
(% Change)	(-5.4)	(20.6)	(17.5)	(-6.7)	(-9.2)	(20.1)
*Arson				1,189	1,240	
(% Change)	-------	-------	------	-------	(4.3)	(------)
Total property crime	192,795	218,028	248,641	263,975	270,491	
(% Change)	(-11.6)	(13.1)	(14.0)	(6.2)	(2.5)	(40.3)
Total index crime	214,998	242,573	277,235	293,778	300,089	
(% Change)	(-10.1)	(12.8)	(14.3)	(5.9)	(2.1)	(39.6)**

*Atlanta Police Department does not report Arson offenses to the Georgia Crime Information Center.

**A portion of the increase in the percent change from 1977 to 1981 in total Index crime is due to the inclusion of Arson as a Part I Offense for the first time in 1980. If Arson were excluded, the percent change would be 39.0%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 14

CHANGES IN INDEX CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS GEORGIA, 1977-1981

Type of Crime	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977 1981
Murder	11.7	14.4	17.1	14.3	15.0	(28.2)
(% Change)	(-15.8)	(23.1)	(18.8)	(-16.4)	(4.9)	
Forcible rape	31.1	37.9	43.3	46.0	44.2	(42.1)
(% Change)	(24.9)	(21.9)	(14.2)	(6.2)	(-3.9)	
Robbery	140.5	166.3	213.7	199.2	197.6	(40.6)
(% Change)	(-1.3)	(18.4)	(28.5)	(-6.8)	(-0.8)	
Aggravated assault	256.5	264.2	284.5	285.9	275.3	(7.3)
(% Change)	(6.0)	(3.0)	(7.7)	(.5)	(-3.7)	
Total violent crime	439.8	482.8	558.7	545.5	532.1	(21.0)
(% Change)	(3.9)	(9.8)	(15.7)	(-2.3)	(-2.5)	
Burglary	1,351.1	1,475.6	1,594.0	1,616.8	1,596.8	(18.2)
(% Change)	(-6.7)	(9.2)	(8.0)	(1.4)	(-1.2)	
Larceny	2,170.2	2,456.3	2,847.9	2,829.3	2,918.3	(34.5)
(% Change)	(-17.1)	(13.2)	(15.9)	(-.6)	(3.1)	
Motor vehicle theft	297.9	356.5	416.3	364.1	324.7	(9.0)
(% Change)	(-6.8)	(19.7)	(16.8)	(-12.5)	(-10.8)	
*Arson	-----	----------	----------	21.7	22.3	(------)
(% Change)					(2.8)	
Total property crime	3,819.2	4,288.5	4,858.2	4,831.9	4,862.9	(27.3)
(% Change)	(-12.9)	(12.3)	(13.3)	(-.5)	(.6)	
Total index crime	4,259.1	4,771.3	5,416.9	5,377.5*	5,395.0	(26.7)**
(% Change)	(-11.4)	(12.0)	(13.5)	(-.7)	(.3)	

*Atlanta Police Department does not report Arson offenses to the Georgia Crime Information Center.

**A portion of the increase in the percent change from 1977 to 1981 in total Index crime is due to the inclusion of Arson as a Part I offense for the first time in 1980. If Arson were excluded, the percent change would be 26.1%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 15

CHANGES IN NUMBERS AND RATES OF INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA, SOUTH*, NATION, 1977-1981

Year		Total Number of Index Crimes	Percentage Change	Index Crime Rate	Percentage Change
1977	Georgia	214,998	-10.1	4,259.1	-11.4
	South	3,225,661	- 2.1	4,618.1	- 3.5
	Nation	10,935,777	-11.2	5,055.1	- 4.0
1978	Georgia	242,573	12.8	4,771.3	12.0
	South	3,374,523	4.6	4,778.0	3.5
	Nation	11,141,334	1.9	5,109.3	1.1
1979	Georgia	277,235	14.3	5,416.9	13.5
	South	3,722,110	10.3	5,202.6	8.9
	Nation	12,152,730	9.1	5,521.5	8.1
1980	Georgia	293,778	5.9	5,377.5	-.7
	South	4,166,832	11.9	5,573.1	7.1
	Nation	13,295,399	9.4	5,899.9	6.9
1981	Georgia	300,089	2.1	5,395.0	.3
	South	4,226,751	1.4	5,496.9	-1.4
	Nation	13,290,256	.04	5,799.9	-1.7
1977	Georgia	-------	39.6	-------	26.7
1981	South	-------	31.0	-------	19.0
	Nation	-------	21.5	-------	14.7

*According to the FBI designation, the South includes the states of Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

(Source: FBI, 1981 UCR System; Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 16

CHANGES IN RATES OF INDEX CRIMES,* GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1977-1981

Type of Crime	Georgia		South		Nation	
	1977	1981	1977	1981	1977	1981
Murder	11.7	15.0	11.3	12.7	8.8	9.8
(% Change)	(28.2)		(12.4)		(11.4)	
Forcible rape	31.1	44.2	29.4	37.8	29.1	35.6
(% Change)	(42.1)		(28.6)		(22.3)	
Robbery	140.5	197.6	140.3	200.3	187.1	250.6
(% Change)	(40.6)		(42.8)		(33.9)	
Aggravated assault	256.5	275.3	270.8	313.3	241.5	280.9
(% Change)	(7.3)		(15.7)		(16.3)	
Total violent crime	439.8	532.1	451.8	564.1	466.6	576.9
(% Change)	(21.0)		(24.9)		(23.6)	
Burglary	1,351.1	1,596.8	1,336.1	1,614.3	1,410.9	1,632.1
(% Change)	(18.2)		(20.8)		(15.7)	
Larceny	2,170.2	2,918.3	2,524.7	2,954.1	2,729.9	3,122.3
(% Change)	(34.5)		(17.0)		(14.4)	
Motor vehicle theft	297.9	324.7	305.6	364.4	447.6	468.7
(% Change)	(9.0)		(19.2)		(4.7)	
Total property crime	3,819.2	4,862.9	4,166.3	4,932.8	4,588.4	5,223.0
(% Change)	(27.3)		(18.4)		(13.8)	
Total index crime	4,259.1	5,395.0	4,618.1	5,496.9	5,055.1	5,799.9
(% Change)	(26.7)		(19.0)		(14.7)	

*Arson collection as an Index offense was begun in 1979. Tabulations are not available for inclusion in this table.

(Source: FBI, 1981 UCR System; Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 17

CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF INDEX CRIMES* GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1977-1981

Type of Crime	Georgia 1977		Georgia 1981	South 1977		South 1981	Nation 1977		Nation 1981
Murder	593		836	7,905		9,766	19,121		22,516
(% Change)		(41.0)			(23.5)			(17.8)	
Forcible rape	1,570		2,459	20,554		29,074	63,022		81,536
(% Change)		(56.6)			(41.5)			(29.4)	
Robbery	7,094		10,991	97,965		154,027	404,847		574,134
(% Change)		(54.9)			(57.2)			(41.8)	
Aggravated assault	12,946		15,312	189,135		240,912	522,509		643,720
(% Change)		(18.3)			(27.4)			(23.2)	
Total violent crime	22,203		29,598	315,559		433,779	1,009,499		1,321,906
(% Change)		(33.3)			(37.5)			(30.9)	
Burglary	68,205		88,822	933,221		1,241,304	3,052,189		3,739,821
(% Change)		(30.2)			(33.0)			(22.5)	
Larceny	109,554		162,368	1,763,430		2,271,497	5,905,731		7,154,541
(% Change)		(48.2)			(28.8)			(21.1)	
Motor vehicle theft	15,036		18,061	213,451		280,171	968,358		1,073,988
(% Change)		(20.1)			(31.3)			(10.9)	
Total property crime	192,795		270,491	2,910,102		3,792,972	9,926,278		11,968,350
(% Change)		(40.3)			(30.3)			(20.6)	
Total index crime	214,998		300,089	3,225,661		4,226,751	10,935,777		13,290,256
(% Change)		(39.6)			(31.0)			(21.5)	

*Arson collection as an Index offense was begun in 1979. Tabulations are not available for inclusion in this table.

(Source: FBI, 1981 UCR System; Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 18

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND POPULATION, GEORGIA, 1977-1981

Year	Population	Percentage Change	Number of Index Crimes	Percentage Change	Index Crime Rate	Percentage Change
1977	5,048,000	1.6	214,998	-10.1	4,259.1	-11.4
1978	5,084,000	.7	242,573	12.8	4,771.3	12.0
1979	5,118,000	.6	277,235	14.3	5,416.9	13.5
1980	5,463,105	6.7*	293,778	5.9	5,377.5	-.7
1981	5,562,354	1.8	300,089	2.1	5,395.0	.3

*The large increase in population from 1979 to 1980 results from the use of population estimates for 1976-1979 and actual U.S. Census population for 1980.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 19

RATES FOR INDEX CRIMES BASED ON RISK POPULATIONS,* 1981

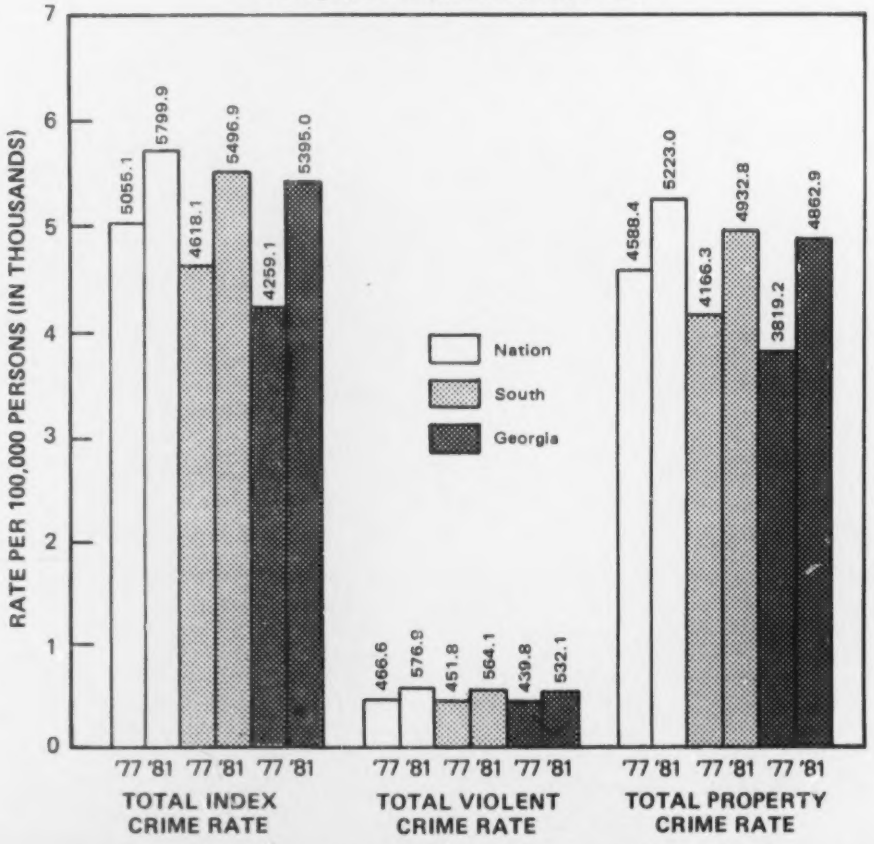
Type of Crime	Rate per 100,000 People*	Rate per 100,000 People 15 Years of Age and Over*
Murder	15.3	19.8
Forcible rape (Females only)	44.2	58.3
Robbery	197.6	260.7
Aggravated assault	275.3	363.1
Total violent crime	532.1	701.9
Burglary	1,596.8	2,106.4
Larceny	2,918.3	3,850.6
Motor vehicle theft	324.7	428.3
Arson	22.3	29.4
Total property crime	4,862.9	6,414.7
Total index crime	5,395.0	7,116.7

*Based on 1981 total population report of 5,562,354 provided by the Office of Planning and Budget and for 15 years and over a total population of 4,216,717.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

FIGURE 7

Comparison of Index Crime Rates Georgia, South, Nation, 1977-1981



(Source: FBI, 1981 UCR System; Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Section II
ARRESTS: TRENDS, CHARACTERISTICS, COMPARISONS

Numbers and rates of arrests are useful as measures of law enforcement activity and the official response to crime. Of course, the policies and emphasis of law enforcement agencies influence the volume and type of arrests made, but arrest practices for serious crimes are relatively uniform, allowing comparisons over time. It should be noted that because the same person can be arrested more than once during a year, annual arrest statistics do not reflect the number of persons taken into custody that year, rather they indicate the number of arrests made. Arrest statistics also provide some insight into the makeup of the criminal population, particularly in terms of the age, sex, and race of offenders.

The arrest data shown here reflect the actual number of arrests reported, not necessarily all those that took place.

ARREST TRENDS

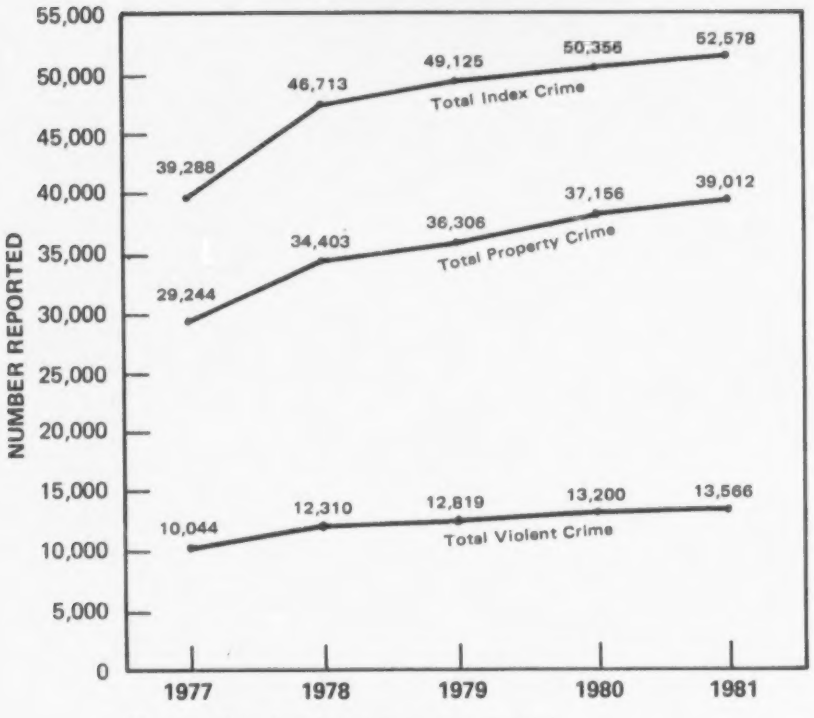
During the period 1977-1981, the number of arrests made by Georgia's law enforcement agencies for Index crimes rose 33.8 percent. The number of arrests increased in all categories, particularly those for violent crimes (see Table 20 and Figure 8). Still, arrests are only made for a relatively small portion of reported crimes, 17.5 percent overall (see Table 21).

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

Generally, young people aged 15-24 are arrested most frequently for property crimes. Persons aged 15-29 are arrested most frequently for violent crimes, with the exceptions of murder and aggravated assault which normally result in arrests of people over 35 years of age. Males are arrested more frequently than females, and non-whites generally

FIGURE 8

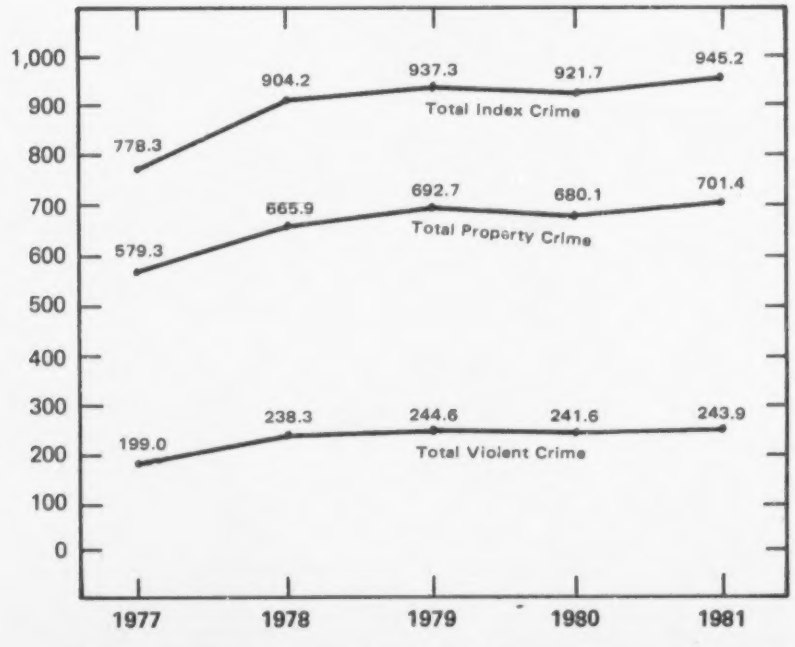
Five-Year Trend in Numbers of Reported Arrests, 1977-1981



(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

FIGURE 9

Five-Year Trend in Arrest Rates, 1977-1981



(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

more frequently than whites. See Table 22 for a profile of persons arrested in 1981, and Table 23 for arrest rates by age, sex, and race for 1981, and Table 24 for arrest rates for 1972-1981. Table 25 gives number of arrests for Index crimes, 1972-1981, by age group.

Table 20

CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF REPORTED ARRESTS, 1977-1981

Type of Crime	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1977 / 1981
Murder	578	685	764	611	748	(29.4)
(% Change)	(26.2)	(18.5)	(11.5)	(-20.0)	(22.4)	
Forcible rape	683	826	860	875	935	(36.9)
(% Change)	(77.9)	(20.9)	(4.1)	(1.7)	(6.9)	
Robbery	2,190	2,723	2,884	2,764	2,998	(36.9)
(% Change)	(10.8)	(24.3)	(5.9)	(-4.1)	(8.5)	
Aggravated assault	6,593	8,076	8,311	8,950	8,885	(34.8)
(% Change)	(64.7)	(22.5)	(2.9)	(7.7)	(-.7)	
Total violent crime arrests	10,044	12,310	12,819	13,200	13,566	(35.1)
(% Change)	(47.2)	(22.6)	(4.1)	(3.0)	(2.8)	
Burglary	8,717	10,534	10,243	10,976	10,748	(23.3)
(% Change)	(16.6)	(20.8)	(-2.8)	(7.1)	(2.1)	
Larceny	18,401	21,202	23,222	23,346	25,556	(38.9)
(% Change)	(9.4)	(15.2)	(9.5)	(.5)	(9.5)	
Motor vehicle theft	2,126	2,667	2,841	2,543	2,325	(9.4)
(% Change)	(15.4)	(25.4)	(6.5)	(-10.5)	(-8.6)	
Arson	------	------	------	------	383	(------)
(% Change)					(31.6)	
Total property crime arrests	29,244	34,403	36,306	37,156	39,012	(33.4)
(% Change)	(11.8)	(17.6)	(5.5)	(2.3)	(5.0)	
Total index crime arrests	39,288	46,713	49,125	50,356	52,578	(33.8)*
(% Change)	(19.2)	(18.9)	(5.2)	(2.5)	(4.4)	

*A portion of increase in the percent change from 1977 to 1981 in total Index crime is due to the inclusion of Arson as a Part I offense for the first time in 1980. If Arson were excluded, the percent change would be 32.9%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 21

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES AND NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIME ARRESTS, 1977-1981

Type Crime	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Number Reported	Number Arrests	Number Reported	Number Arrests	Number Reported	Number Arrests	Number Reported	Number Arrests	Number Reported	Number Arrests
Murder	593	578 (97.4)*	731	685 (93.7)*	877	764 (87.1)*	782	611 (78.1)*	836	748 (89.5)*
Forcible rape	1,570	683 (43.5)	1,928	826 (42.8)	2,216	860 (38.8)	2,513	875 (34.8)	2,459	935 (38.0)
Robbery	7,094	2,190 (30.8)	8,454	2,723 (32.2)	10,939	2,884 (26.3)	10,884	2,764 (25.3)	10,991	2,998 (27.3)
Aggravated assault	12,946	6,593 (50.9)	13,432	8,076 (60.1)	14,562	8,311 (57.0)	15,624	8,950 (57.2)	15,312	8,885 (58.0)
Total violent crime	22,203	10,044 (45.2)	24,545	12,310 (50.1)	28,594	12,819 (44.8)	29,803	13,200 (44.2)	29,598	13,566 (45.8)
Burglary	68,205	8,717 (12.7)	75,022	10,534 (14.0)	81,579	10,243 (12.5)	88,328	10,976 (12.4)	88,822	10,748 (12.1)
Larceny	109,554	18,401 (16.7)	124,880	21,202 (16.9)	145,758	23,222 (15.9)	154,567	23,346 (15.1)	162,368	25,556 (15.7)
Motor vehicle theft	15,036	21,126 (14.1)	18,126	2,667 (14.7)	21,304	2,841 (13.3)	19,891	2,543 (12.7)	18,061	2,325 (12.9)
Arson		---		---		---	1,189	291 (24.4)	1,240	383 (30.9)
Total property crime	192,795	29,244 (15.1)	218,028	343,403 (15.7)	248,641	36,306 (14.6)	263,975	37,156 (14.1)	270,491	39,012 (14.4)
Total index crime	214,998	39,288 (18.2)	242,573	46,713 (19.2)	277,235	49,125 (17.7)	293,778	50,356 (17.1)	300,089	52,578 (17.5)

*Arrests/Crimes Ratio—percentage of crimes reported that resulted in arrest.

(Source: Georgia Crime Infor nation Center)

Table 22

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY AGE, SEX, RACE, 1981

Type Crime	AGE					
	14 and Under	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 and Over
Murder	.5%	11.9%	21.3%	19.5%	13.1%	33.7%
Forcible rape	2.1	16.0	30.8	21.5	15.2	14.3
Robbery	.7	24.1	32.5	19.6	12.6	10.5
Aggravated assault	1.1	11.0	21.0	19.1	16.4	31.4
Total violent crime	1.0	14.3	24.2	19.4	15.9	25.8
Burglary	4.9	37.7	27.9	14.7	7.8	6.9
Larceny	4.2	26.7	25.1	15.9	10.8	17.3
Motor vehicle theft	3.6	32.0	24.3	16.5	9.2	14.5
Arson	3.9	20.9	21.4	18.0	12.5	23.2
Total property crime	4.3	30.0	25.8	15.7	10.0	14.3
Total index crime	3.5	25.9	25.4	16.6	11.3	17.3

Type Crime	SEX		RACE	
	Male	Female	White	Non-white
Murder	82.5%	17.5%	39.6%	60.4%
Forcible rape	98.5	1.5	31.1	68.9
Robbery	92.4	7.6	31.5	68.4
Aggravated assault	81.9	18.1	40.5	59.4
Total violent crime	85.4	14.6	38.8	62.1
Burglary	93.7	6.3	49.6	50.4
Larceny	71.3	28.7	45.8	54.0
Motor vehicle theft	91.8	8.2	61.4	38.5
Arson	85.9	14.1	68.9	31.1
Total property crime	78.8	21.2	48.0	51.9
Total index crime	80.5	19.5	45.3	54.5

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 23

ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1981

Type Crime	Total Arrest Rate	AGE					
		14 and Under	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 and Over
Murder	13.4	.3	16.8	30.9	29.8	21.2	11.3
Forcible rape	16.8	1.5	28.4	55.9	41.0	30.8	6.0
Robbery	53.9	1.6	136.4	189.0	119.9	81.9	14.2
Aggravated assault	159.7	7.1	185.5	361.3	347.0	315.6	125.7
Total violent crime	243.9	10.6	367.1	637.0	537.8	449.6	157.2
Burglary	193.2	39.5	766.4	582.7	323.7	181.9	33.3
Larceny	459.4	80.0	1,289.7	1,244.8	832.1	596.6	199.1
Motor vehicle theft	41.8	6.2	140.6	109.4	78.4	46.6	15.1
Arson	6.9	1.1	15.1	15.9	14.1	10.4	4.0
Total property crime	701.4	126.7	2,211.8	1,952.8	1,248.4	835.5	251.5
Total index crime	945.2	137.3	2,578.9	2,589.9	1,786.2	1,285.0	408.8

Type Crime	SEX		RACE	
	Male	Female	White	Non-white
Murder	22.9	4.6	7.4	29.9
Forcible rape	34.2	.5	7.3	42.6
Robbery	103.0	7.9	23.5	135.6
Aggravated assault	270.7	55.9	89.7	349.1
Total violent crime	431.0	68.9	127.8	557.1
Burglary	374.6	23.5	132.9	357.9
Larceny	677.3	255.6	291.8	912.5
Motor vehicle theft	79.4	6.6	35.6	59.2
Arson	12.2	1.9	6.6	7.9
Total property crime	1,143.5	287.6	466.9	1,337.5
Total index crime	1,574.5	356.5	594.7	1,894.6

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 24

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1972-1981

Year	Violent Offenses		Property Offenses	
	Number	Rate Per 100,000	Number	Rate Per 100,000
1972	4,616	97.80	13,465	285.28
1973	5,186	108.36	14,939	312.14
1974	7,180	147.07	23,799	487.08
1975	6,497	131.80	21,612	438.43
1976	5,792	116.21	20,412	409.55
1977	10,044	198.32	29,244	577.42
1978	11,694	230.01	32,200	633.36
1979	12,649	247.15	35,668	696.91
1980	13,200	241.62	37,156*	680.12*
1981	13,566	243.90	39,012**	701.40**

Index Crimes, by Race

Year	Violent Offenses		Property Offenses	
	White	Non-white	White	Non-white
1972	1,218	3,562	5,655	7,958
1973	1,220	4,003	5,949	9,063
1974	2,051	5,166	10,198	13,647
1975	2,243	5,350	11,923	15,587
1976	2,309	4,508	11,523	14,584
1977	3,987	6,057	14,842	15,402
1978	4,676	7,018	15,312	16,888
1979	5,044	7,605	17,134	18,534
1980	5,266	7,919	18,390*	18,711*
1981	5,125	8,429	18,716**	20,235**

*A portion of the increase in property crime in 1980 is due to the inclusion of Arson as a Part I Offense for the first time. If Arson were excluded, the number of property offenses in 1980 would be 36,865 and the rate would be 674.8. In property offenses for whites, the 1980 total, excluding Arson, would be 18,182 and for non-whites the total would be 18,629.

**If Arson were excluded, the number of property offenses in 1981 would be 38,619 and the rate would be 694.3. In property offenses for whites, the 1981 total, excluding Arson, would be 18,452, and for non-whites the total would be 20,116.

(Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate)

Table 25

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1972-1981, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Less than 14										
Violent	117	174	187	153	152	153	203	138	166	142
Property	2,170	2,402	3,447	2,980	2,717	2,994	2,934	2,538	2,070	1,705
15-19										
Violent	1,060	1,155	1,557	1,309	1,133	1,658	1,912	2,130	2,042	1,940
Property	4,891	5,734	9,188	8,298	7,442	10,267	7,641	11,674	11,712	11,688
20-24										
Violent	1,198	1,326	1,841	1,743	1,389	2,363	2,774	3,150	3,316	3,283
Property	2,823	3,102	5,316	4,685	4,512	6,592	7,641	8,864	9,508	10,064
25-29										
Violent	698	817	1,127	1,082	1,049	1,789	2,173	2,350	2,419	2,633
Property	1,416	1,413	2,420	2,313	2,401	3,663	4,396	5,006	5,467	6,112
30-34										
Violent	436	492	759	699	685	1,324	1,498	1,688	1,863	2,074
Property	696	808	1,254	1,213	1,251	2,027	2,328	2,901	3,248	3,854
35 and over										
Violent	1,107	1,222	1,709	1,511	1,384	2,757	3,134	3,191	3,394	3,494
Property	1,469	1,480	2,176	2,123	2,089	3,701	4,193	4,682	5,151	5,589
Totals	18,081	20,125	30,981	28,109	26,204	39,288	40,827	48,315	50,356	52,578*

*A portion of the increase is due to the inclusion of Arson as a Part I offense for the first time in 1980. If Arson were excluded, the 1981 total would be 52,195.

(Source: Original data base: Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base, Georgia Crime Information Center)

Section III
PUBLIC REACTION

The impact of crime is not limited to those people who are victimized; the fear of becoming a victim is widely held.

In response to their perceptions of crime, many people have begun to develop behaviors, beliefs, and attitudes for avoiding victimization and for coping with fear. These actions can be classified generally as avoidance and as protective and collective response behaviors. Avoidance behavior most typically includes actions believed to decrease exposure to crime situations, such as refusing to go to certain areas or places believed to be high risk areas, e.g., avoidance of central cities at night. A 1977 survey in Michigan found that 66 percent of the respondents stated that there were places they would not go because of crime. While avoidance behavior is practiced by many people, it is particularly prevalent among women and the elderly. Various victimization surveys have shown that from 69 to 89 percent of elderly persons never go out at night and that their fear of being victimized is a key factor in making this decision. In addition, women and the elderly display patterns of avoiding certain circumstances or situations, such as refusing to talk to strangers and to give directions, crossing the street to avoid crowds, and traveling in pairs. These patterns are reported with greater frequency now than 10 years ago. Clearly the public seeks to avoid crime or possible victimization situations. Yet it is possible that these behaviors (i.e., avoidance of persons and places, noninvolvement, and anonymity) will intensify the fear of crime.

The public has also taken protective measures against criminal activity, especially against property offenses. Surveys in major American cities have demonstrated that 40 to 50 percent of households have engaged in "target-hardening" activities in the past few years in response to actual or perceived threat of property crime. Of these actions, the most frequently reported was changing door locks. Other

protective actions include the use of an engraving pencil on property, asking neighbors to watch their dwellings, and the purchase of insurance covering vandalism and theft. These protective behaviors suggest that the public is willing to spend money to protect itself from what is perceived to be a real threat. As people seek to make their homes defensible and secure spaces, they also demonstrate a marked tendency to isolate themselves from outsiders. During the past 10 years, national surveys consistently have shown that 84 to 90 percent of households lock their doors, day or night. Although the data are mixed, many persons, especially the elderly, also report they will not open their doors to any strangers.

The subject of gun ownership for defense has received considerable interest in the past 10 years. National public opinion surveys and the National Crime Survey have found that approximately 50 percent of the households in this country possess a firearm. Information gathered about firearms possession suggests that while the percent of armed households remains relatively stable, the number of weapons per household is increasing. The rate of handgun ownership (a defensive rather than sporting weapon) among gun-owning households increased approximately 10 percent during the 1970s. This increase may suggest that citizens are becoming more willing to possess a lethal form of defense to protect themselves from a perceived crime threat.

An addition to individual avoidance and protective behaviors, citizens have increasingly begun to join together to make a collective response to crime in the form of neighborhood groups, volunteer programs, and many other types of communal organizations. Although systematic data about this type of response are not available, the apparent success of many community-based crime prevention, detection, and law enforcement assistance programs suggests that people, especially in urban areas where crime rates are highest, have become more willing to take action against crime in their immediate surroundings. These national findings probably represent the experiences of many Georgians.

Section IV
COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

Index crime profiles for counties, shown in Table 28, were developed from 1981 reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by participating law enforcement agencies. County totals are actual numbers; estimates for unreported crime are not included. In addition, some agencies did not consistently submit crime reports for 1981 which, in effect, lowered their county's total.

COUNTY RANKINGS

Fulton, DeKalb, Chatham, and Cobb counties accounted for approximately one-half of all the Index crimes reported in Georgia in 1981.

Tables 26 and 27 list Georgia's 159 counties by their rankings in total Index crimes reported and Index crime rates, respectively. Great care should be exercised in any effort to interpret this data due to the existence of disparate reporting processes in some counties. However, at least one law enforcement agency located within a majority of the counties does report to the Georgia Crime Information Center in accordance with established guidelines, and thus these data provide a useful and relatively accurate ranking of Index crimes and Index crime rates within the individual counties.

Table 26

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, 1981

County	Number of Reported Index Crimes	County	Number of Reported Index Crimes	County	Number of Reported Index Crimes
Fulton	79,275	Chattooga	597	Jasper	142
DeKalb	30,368	Emanuel	592	Charlton	141
Chatham	19,210	Washington	580	Screven	137
Cobb	18,333	Fayette	577	Brantley	136
Richmond	11,230	Worth	542	Taylor	131
Clayton	10,789	Jackson	540	Tattnall	128
Bibb	10,524	Wayne	520	Bleckley	112
Muscogee	8,909	Camden	468	Clinch	110
Gwinnett	7,974	Mitchell	464	Miller	101
Clarke	7,029	Murray	453	Lincoln	101
Dougherty	6,923	Haralson	408	Heard	100
Glynn	4,637	Harris	400	Pike	99
Floyd	4,001	Jones	385	Lanier	99
Hall	3,987	Cook	381	Candler	83
Whitfield	3,686	Toombs	380	Rabun	80
Spalding	3,150	Elbert	376	Randolph	80
Lowndes	2,910	Berrien	348	Dodge	71
Houston	2,833	Bacon	327	Calhoun	69
Troup	2,599	Upson	326	Pierce	63
Douglas	2,370	Lamar	318	Macon	63
Tift	2,046	Terrell	309	Telfair	63
Rockdale	1,847	McIntosh	309	Habersham	57
Bartow	1,725	Putnam	290	Crawford	54
Thomas	1,637	Fannin	282	Wilcox	48
Sumter	1,628	McDuffie	282	Clay	44
Carroll	1,588	Bryan	268	Evans	35
Walker	1,573	Madison	262	Baker	27
Ware	1,552	Grady	259	Dooly	26
Cherokee	1,371	Franklin	251	Talbot	22
Liberty	1,336	Effingham	241	Union	21
Newton	1,325	Wilkes	240	Meriwether	16
Catoosa	1,296	Seminole	239	Webster	11
Laurens	1,263	Pulaski	235	Wheeler	9
Crisp	1,208	Greene	232	Stewart	5
Colquitt	1,147	Jefferson	218	Marion	5
Coweta	1,099	Brooks	218	Quitman	4
Peach	1,094	Early	218	Treutlen	1
Bulloch	1,083	Gilmer	206	Chattahoochee	1
Gordon	1,080	Appling	205	Atkinson	1
Coffee	1,070	White	205	Hancock	1
Henry	1,059	Turner	203	Johnson	1
Polk	1,040	Jenkins	198	Towns	1
Forsyth	1,008	Dade	193	Twiggs	1
Baldwin	995	Hart	185	Taliaferro	0
Burke	929	Jeff Davis	185	Glascock	0
Walton	923	Butts	184	Long	0
Columbia	920	Morgan	177	Montgomery	0
Decatur	838	Lee	172	Oconee	0
Barrow	745	Dawson	168	Schley	0
Ben Hill	731	Lumpkin	162	Warren	0
Stephens	683	Irwin	160	Wilkinson	0
Monroe	633	Pickens	159	Oglethorpe	0
Paulding	616	Banks	155	Echols	0

TABLE 27

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY INDEX CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1981

County	Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Persons	County	Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Persons	County	Index Crime Rate per 100,000 Persons
Fulton	13,321.0	Cook	2,799.6	Lee	1,389.5
Chatham	9,409.9	Henry	2,783.2	Pickens	1,347.1
Clarke	9,351.8	Carroll	2,769.7	Butts	1,320.4
Glynn	8,368.4	Walker	2,769.0	Appling	1,297.6
Clayton	6,983.2	Putnam	2,761.9	Grady	1,291.8
Bibb	6,949.9	Coweta	2,753.1	Effingham	1,281.4
Doughtery	6,771.1	Chattooga	2,724.2	Upson	1,246.5
Spalding	6,480.5	Pulaski	2,599.3	Clay	1,225.6
DeKalb	6,211.0	Seminole	2,587.4	Calhoun	1,211.4
Tift	6,129.4	Lamar	2,574.3	Jefferson	1,174.9
Richmond	6,094.7	Terrell	2,546.1	Candler	1,092.2
Cobb	6,001.4	Berrien	2,543.5	Pike	1,079.8
Peach	5,608.2	Cherokee	2,533.8	Bleckley	1,035.5
Whitfield	5,535.5	Bryan	2,522.6	Hart	986.0
Sumter	5,486.3	Harris	2,517.3	Screven	962.8
Crisp	5,219.9	Wayne	2,473.5	Randolph	822.9
Muscogee	5,194.2	Paulding	2,282.6	Rabun	754.6
Hall	5,182.2	Jones	2,257.7	Baker	703.9
Troup	5,145.2	Murray	2,227.4	Tattnall	695.1
Floyd	4,991.3	Jenkins	2,217.2	Crawford	678.9
Burke	4,740.8	Haralson	2,196.1	Wilcox	619.1
Rockdale	4,729.6	Columbia	2,173.8	Telfair	548.4
Ben Hill	4,483.0	Wilkes	2,171.4	Pierce	518.9
Gwinnett	4,434.1	Mitchell	2,169.5	Webster	466.3
Thomas	4,248.5	Turner	2,112.4	Macon	430.9
Monroe	4,231.0	Jackson	2,102.5	Dodge	416.3
Lowndes	4,215.2	Greene	2,008.7	Evans	410.6
Bartow	4,169.5	White	1,991.8	Talbot	334.7
Ware	4,136.9	Elbert	1,988.8	Dooly	238.0
Douglas	4,120.4	Fannin	1,901.7	Habersham	224.9
McIntosh	3,935.8	Charlton	1,878.7	Union	219.0
Coffee	3,924.7	Jasper	1,829.2	Wheeler	172.5
Newton	3,761.7	Gilmer	1,827.1	Quitman	168.3
Houston	3,587.1	Fayette	1,779.8	Stewart	85.0
Gordon	3,533.6	Irwin	1,761.5	Marion	80.6
Forsyth	3,469.6	Banks	1,753.6	Meriwether	74.6
Dawson	3,446.2	Lanier	1,733.8	Towns	17.5
Bacon	3,445.4	Toombs	1,658.4	Treutlen	16.3
Catoosa	3,442.7	Taylor	1,651.3	Atkinson	16.2
Camden	3,442.7	Clinch	1,643.3	Johnson	11.4
Barrow	3,423.4	Early	1,642.1	Twiggs	10.5
Liberty	3,388.2	Franklin	1,636.2	Hancock	10.4
Laurens	3,371.4	Jeff Davis	1,588.1	Chattahoochee	4.6
Decatur	3,244.7	Dade	1,545.9	Echols	0
Colquitt	3,215.2	Madison	1,526.5	Oglethorpe	0
Polk	3,191.0	Brantley	1,516.0	Taliaferro	0
Stephens	3,126.6	Heard	1,505.3	Glascock	0
Washington	3,045.7	Morgan	1,505.2	Long	0
Bulloch	3,009.3	McDuffie	1,502.6	Schley	0
Worth	2,947.4	Lumpkin	1,484.7	Oconee	0
Walton	2,884.7	Lincoln	1,483.3	Montgomery	0
Baldwin	2,814.6	Miller	1,420.3	Wilkinson	0
Emanuel	2,812.2	Brooks	1,413.4	Warren	0

Table 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Appling											
1980	201	12	189	1	0	1	10	73	101	12	3
1981	205	15	190	0	3	4	8	80	101	6	3
Atkinson											
1980	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1981	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bacon											
1980	297	40	257	0	0	6	34	118	125	13	1
1981	327	46	281	2	0	6	38	115	157	8	1
Baker											
1980	47	5	42	1	1	0	3	19	20	1	2
1981	27	7	20	0	0	0	7	8	9	3	0
Baldwin											
1980	973	64	909	2	6	23	33	300	576	33	0
1981	995	77	918	1	5	20	51	267	617	30	4
Banks											
1980	172	6	166	0	0	2	4	62	97	7	0
1981	155	10	145	0	0	6	4	68	68	9	0
Barrow											
1980	831	71	760	4	3	5	59	262	436	59	3
1981	745	54	691	0	7	6	41	229	411	41	10
Bartow											
1980	1,385	73	1,312	4	3	23	43	446	730	131	5
1981	1,725	127	1,598	4	11	36	76	533	905	152	8
Ben Hill											
1980	565	48	517	1	6	7	34	210	283	20	4
1981	731	74	657	3	4	14	53	257	360	35	5
Berrien											
1980	451	70	381	2	2	3	63	123	182	17	6
1981	348	74	274	0	8	2	64	66	185	17	6
Bibb											
1980	10,869	1,017	9,852	18	58	457	484	3,422	5,709	688	33
1981	10,524	969	9,555	32	71	384	482	3,202	5,750	586	17
Bleckley											
1980	104	10	94	0	1	1	8	39	51	4	0
1981	112	10	102	0	0	3	7	36	64	0	2
Brantley											
1980	24	7	17	2	0	1	4	10	6	1	0
1981	136	19	117	0	1	4	14	55	58	4	0
Brooks											
1980	168	35	133	0	2	8	25	53	77	3	0
1981	218	24	194	1	0	3	20	79	106	7	2
Bryan											
1980	171	9	162	1	1	2	5	61	88	9	4
1981	268	27	241	1	2	5	19	83	137	20	1
Bulloch											
1980	1,012	61	951	1	1	11	48	207	723	19	2
1981	1,083	68	1,015	1	5	12	50	201	789	24	1
Burke											
1980	905	150	755	1	2	34	113	263	466	21	5
1981	929	161	768	7	7	21	126	261	471	27	9

Table 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Butts											
1980	112	5	107	0	0	2	3	52	51	4	0
1981	184	12	172	0	0	5	7	83	78	8	3
Calhoun											
1980	70	27	43	0	3	1	23	13	24	6	0
1981	69	28	41	3	1	1	23	19	18	4	0
Camden											
1980	373	20	353	0	1	4	15	113	205	33	2
1981	468	32	436	0	4	7	21	147	266	28	5
Candler											
1980	120	4	116	1	0	1	2	48	62	6	0
1981	83	2	81	0	1	1	0	27	42	12	0
Carroll											
1980	1,944	124	1,820	8	4	27	85	667	1,027	110	16
1981	1,588	101	1,487	4	7	20	70	460	945	80	2
Catoosa											
1980	1,184	34	1,150	1	9	6	18	412	596	131	11
1981	1,296	51	1,245	1	9	20	21	406	726	108	5
Charlton											
1980	146	19	127	2	0	6	11	44	79	4	0
1981	141	19	122	0	2	7	10	55	64	3	0
Chatham											
1980	18,532	2,030	16,502	37	216	677	1,100	4,766	10,833	786	117
1981	19,210	2,002	17,208	53	222	683	1,044	5,060	11,232	786	130
Chattahoochee											
1980	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1981	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chattooga											
1980	544	26	518	4	3	7	12	193	268	55	2
1981	597	24	573	1	0	8	15	186	339	42	6
Cherokee											
1980	1,109	42	1,067	2	4	3	33	479	452	124	8
1981	1,371	86	1,285	5	13	12	56	523	639	109	14
Clarke											
1980	6,884	488	6,396	12	43	103	330	1,552	4,487	342	15
1981	7,029	498	6,531	7	36	126	329	1,507	4,713	291	20
Clay											
1980	31	3	28	0	0	0	3	17	9	2	0
1981	44	4	40	1	0	0	3	25	13	2	0
Clayton											
1980	9,949	560	9,389	4	57	207	292	2,775	5,859	718	37
1981	10,789	610	10,179	13	58	244	295	2,971	6,504	677	27
Clinch											
1980	99	15	84	3	0	1	11	25	56	3	0
1981	110	11	99	0	2	0	9	40	53	6	0
Cobb											
1980	18,013	1,094	16,919	8	119	320	647	4,711	10,477	1,677	54
1981	18,333	992	17,341	8	82	326	576	5,042	10,808	1,455	36
Coffee											
1980	1,024	106	918	5	9	20	72	273	588	53	4
1981	1,070	82	988	6	5	12	59	305	625	54	4

Table 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Colquitt											
1980	1,061	84	977	1	8	18	57	360	561	54	2
1981	1,147	87	1,060	2	9	29	47	398	615	44	3
Columbia											
1980	1,110	85	1,025	3	12	25	45	421	536	64	4
1981	920	58	862	1	5	14	38	308	514	35	5
Cook											
1980	307	33	274	4	3	7	19	107	153	13	1
1981	381	46	335	1	3	8	34	113	196	21	5
Coweta											
1980	955	61	894	3	2	20	36	303	551	33	7
1981	1,099	91	1,008	7	3	28	53	319	640	44	5
Crawford											
1980	30	4	26	0	2	0	2	10	14	2	0
1981	54	4	50	0	1	1	2	16	28	6	0
Crisp											
1980	925	117	808	4	5	24	84	311	471	25	1
1981	1,208	164	1,044	1	4	31	128	401	597	42	4
Dade											
1980	228	13	215	5	4	3	1	86	71	58	0
1981	193	12	181	3	1	6	2	60	84	37	0
Dawson											
1980	143	1	142	0	0	0	1	50	73	18	1
1981	168	7	161	0	1	2	4	57	93	9	2
Decatur											
1980	897	120	777	10	4	16	90	260	469	42	6
1981	838	122	716	4	5	20	93	214	454	40	8
DeKalb											
1980	30,617	1,947	28,670	20	218	955	754	9,263	16,845	2,461	101
1981	30,368	1,757	28,611	26	193	940	598	9,682	16,692	2,085	152
Dodge											
1980	74	2	72	0	2	0	0	33	39	0	0
1981	71	2	69	0	0	0	2	21	48	0	0
Dooly											
1980	26	2	24	1	0	1	0	16	6	2	0
1981	26	1	25	0	0	0	1	7	13	5	0
Dougherty											
1980	7,068	633	6,435	10	70	209	344	2,414	3,739	249	33
1981	6,923	641	6,282	29	64	286	262	2,089	3,918	244	31
Douglas											
1980	2,224	177	2,047	7	13	35	122	761	1,069	206	11
1981	2,370	227	2,143	3	26	50	148	728	1,213	182	20
Early											
1980	264	43	221	6	3	7	27	87	124	10	0
1981	218	33	185	2	2	8	21	68	108	8	1
Echols											
1980	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham											
1980	195	10	185	0	1	1	8	86	83	14	2
1981	241	12	229	1	1	2	8	101	106	14	8

Table 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Elbert											
1980	314	40	274	2	3	8	27	80	184	9	1
1981	376	62	314	1	2	4	55	89	203	20	2
Emanuel											
1980	604	84	520	2	7	14	61	192	292	32	4
1981	592	110	482	0	15	8	87	177	277	26	2
Evans											
1980	39	4	35	0	0	0	4	18	15	1	1
1981	35	2	33	0	0	0	2	19	10	4	0
Fannin											
1980	314	17	295	0	0	2	15	179	91	15	10
1981	282	23	259	3	2	5	13	117	116	19	7
Fayette											
1980	704	19	685	0	0	8	11	246	405	29	5
1981	577	27	550	1	5	3	18	230	296	21	3
Floyd											
1980	3,587	177	3,410	15	10	53	99	1,208	1,941	240	21
1981	4,001	199	3,802	13	22	48	116	1,244	2,275	260	23
Forsyth											
1980	958	13	945	0	0	1	12	327	527	90	1
1981	1,008	25	983	2	2	4	17	267	633	75	8
Franklin											
1980	84	1	83	0	0	0	1	30	45	8	0
1981	251	9	242	1	1	4	3	95	127	19	1
Fulton											
1980	76,830	12,700	64,130	220	939	5,503	6,038	21,594	36,614	5,783	139
1981	79,275	12,283	66,992	207	907	5,392	5,777	22,748	38,810	5,370	64
Gilmer											
1980	261	7	254	0	0	2	5	108	116	25	5
1981	206	3	203	0	0	0	3	82	94	24	3
Glascock											
1980	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1981	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Glynn											
1980	4,528	342	4,186	9	41	97	195	1,162	2,282	231	11
1981	4,637	520	4,117	10	43	145	322	1,549	2,319	221	28
Gordon											
1980	1,105	57	1,048	2	2	12	41	332	628	77	11
1981	1,080	57	1,023	1	12	9	35	308	630	78	7
Grady											
1980	308	39	269	5	2	4	28	116	144	9	0
1981	259	38	221	1	3	4	30	77	125	14	5
Greene											
1980	130	6	124	3	0	1	2	62	57	4	1
1981	232	14	218	1	0	3	10	79	131	7	1
Gwinnett											
1980	7,569	473	7,096	9	35	115	314	2,463	4,015	583	35
1981	7,974	448	7,526	4	31	139	274	2,664	4,229	591	42
Habersham											
1980	108	2	106	0	0	0	2	21	71	12	2
1981	63	4	59	0	0	3	1	13	40	5	1

Table 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Hall											
1980	3,936	267	3,669	3	14	58	192	1,133	2,195	313	28
1981	3,987	289	3,698	16	20	61	192	1,133	2,263	257	45
Hancock											
1980	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1981	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Haralson											
1980	487	46	441	0	2	5	39	163	232	41	5
1981	408	32	376	3	3	5	21	132	208	34	2
Harris											
1980	396	26	370	2	3	4	17	199	149	18	4
1981	400	31	369	1	1	11	18	216	142	10	1
Hart											
1980	231	8	223	1	0	1	6	98	113	11	1
1981	185	14	171	0	0	0	14	65	99	7	0
Heard											
1980	83	2	81	0	0	1	1	48	29	1	3
1981	100	2	98	0	0	1	1	47	50	1	0
Henry											
1980	1,236	85	1,151	6	9	21	49	419	642	84	6
1981	1,059	47	1,012	2	9	20	16	405	530	71	6
Houston											
1980	2,622	125	2,497	5	16	50	54	803	1,524	166	4
1981	2,833	134	2,699	7	9	49	69	656	1,887	150	6
Irwin											
1980	92	7	85	0	0	2	5	24	48	8	5
1981	160	23	137	0	2	9	12	70	57	5	5
Jackson											
1980	714	32	682	5	3	6	18	272	333	71	6
1981	540	29	511	2	7	9	11	220	230	59	2
Jasper											
1980	162	10	152	0	1	1	8	79	65	7	1
1981	142	6	136	0	1	0	5	71	55	7	3
Jeff Davis											
1980	203	6	191	0	0	0	6	56	127	7	1
1981	185	7	178	0	0	4	3	58	116	4	0
Jefferson											
1980	142	44	98	3	3	2	36	43	45	7	3
1981	218	57	161	5	4	6	42	54	99	8	0
Jenkins											
1980	222	14	208	1	1	3	9	73	121	12	2
1981	198	22	176	2	2	3	15	63	99	10	4
Johnson											
1980	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1981	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Jones											
1980	230	15	215	0	0	5	10	118	89	5	3
1981	385	28	357	2	5	6	15	204	127	24	2
Lamar											
1980	325	25	300	1	1	5	18	132	156	12	0
1981	318	36	282	1	6	11	18	90	178	11	3

Table 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Lanier											
1980	23	3	20	0	0	0	3	9	9	2	0
1981	99	16	83	2	0	6	8	20	49	8	6
Laurens											
1980	1,280	109	1,171	1	14	35	59	299	832	39	1
1981	1,263	115	1,148	1	10	30	74	324	766	46	12
Lee											
1980	150	14	136	1	3	3	7	52	72	12	0
1981	172	10	162	5	1	2	2	66	83	7	6
Liberty											
1980	1,198	129	1,069	2	18	33	76	371	641	51	6
1981	1,336	128	1,208	2	15	31	80	407	741	55	5
Lincoln											
1980	81	5	76	0	1	0	4	40	34	1	1
1981	101	4	97	1	0	0	3	45	47	5	0
Long											
1980	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1981	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lowndes											
1980	3,302	175	3,027	3	12	88	72	954	1979	185	9
1981	2,910	199	2,711	4	19	104	72	782	1,815	103	11
Lumpkin											
1980	212	20	192	0	0	2	18	69	100	21	2
1981	162	20	142	2	0	5	13	65	60	11	6
McDuffie											
1980	44	3	41	0	0	1	2	28	11	2	0
1981	282	26	256	5	5	2	14	89	150	15	2
McIntosh											
1980	8	2	6	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	0
1981	309	29	280	0	1	9	19	139	129	12	0
Macon											
1980	190	12	178	0	1	4	7	78	93	7	0
1981	57	6	51	0	0	1	5	20	27	4	0
Madison											
1980	298	18	280	1	3	5	9	126	136	17	1
1981	262	15	247	0	0	1	14	113	117	14	3
Marion											
1980	31	3	28	1	0	0	2	9	15	2	2
1981	5	2	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Meriwether											
1980	22	1	21	0	0	0	1	13	8	0	0
1981	16	3	13	1	0	2	0	10	2	1	0
Miller											
1980	27	1	26	0	0	0	1	12	12	1	1
1981	101	26	75	4	5	0	17	23	47	5	0
Mitchell											
1980	436	44	393	5	2	1	35	96	286	10	1
1981	464	34	430	0	1	4	29	110	309	8	3
Monroe											
1980	481	55	426	1	1	16	37	147	252	23	4
1981	633	99	534	3	5	17	74	179	324	26	5

Table 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Montgomery											
1980	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1981	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morgan											
1980	169	8	161	0	0	2	6	71	81	7	2
1981	177	15	162	0	2	3	10	57	98	5	2
Murray											
1980	499	29	470	2	4	2	21	199	211	58	2
1981	453	40	413	7	2	2	29	165	200	41	7
Muscogee											
1980	9,293	815	8,478	26	88	388	313	3,100	4,571	745	62
1981	8,909	760	8,149	22	78	368	292	2,811	4,623	656	59
Newton											
1980	1,080	92	988	4	10	21	57	384	558	42	4
1981	1,325	112	1,213	0	8	20	84	440	706	64	3
Oconee											
1980	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1981	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oglethorpe											
1980	13	1	12	0	0	0	1	10	2	0	0
1981	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Paulding											
1980	591	34	557	1	2	7	24	210	269	65	13
1981	616	31	585	2	1	4	24	233	289	57	6
Peach											
1980	890	96	794	2	8	9	77	230	529	32	3
1981	1,094	91	1,003	2	7	10	72	285	678	37	3
Pickens											
1980	93	2	91	0	0	0	2	39	30	16	6
1981	159	13	146	2	2	3	6	59	77	10	0
Pierce											
1980	76	4	72	1	0	1	2	23	43	5	1
1981	67	6	61	0	0	2	4	14	43	4	0
Pike											
1980	87	8	79	0	1	3	4	49	22	8	0
1981	99	5	94	0	0	1	4	56	34	3	1
Polk											
1980	301	38	263	3	1	6	28	126	126	11	0
1981	1,040	104	936	1	5	9	89	351	522	61	2
Pulaski											
1980	808	119	689	1	3	7	108	266	360	60	3
1981	234	19	215	0	3	5	11	86	120	8	1
Putnam											
1980	229	17	212	0	3	2	12	102	101	7	2
1981	290	21	269	1	1	0	19	131	123	11	4
Quitman											
1980	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1981	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Rabun											
1980	131	5	126	0	0	0	5	65	56	5	0
1981	80	3	77	0	0	2	1	35	36	6	0

Table 28—COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Randolph											
1980	75	9	66	0	0	4	5	35	27	4	0
1981	80	6	74	2	1	0	3	39	31	4	0
Richmond											
1980	12,343	996	11,347	30	128	407	431	4,235	6,454	620	38
1981	11,230	781	10,449	34	81	365	301	3,731	6,117	568	33
Rockdale											
1980	1,557	121	1,436	0	6	28	87	470	848	112	6
1981	1,847	172	1,675	1	10	57	104	450	1,116	103	6
Schley											
1980	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1981	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Screven											
1980	175	24	151	0	5	5	14	57	87	6	1
1981	137	14	123	0	1	1	12	42	64	13	4
Seminole											
1980	341	43	298	0	2	2	39	120	157	20	1
1981	239	45	194	0	1	4	40	67	113	13	1
Spalding											
1980	2,745	267	2,478	7	11	46	203	738	1,562	163	15
1981	3,150	342	2,808	11	22	59	250	814	1,841	136	17
Stephens											
1980	751	38	713	3	1	8	26	276	388	44	5
1981	683	31	652	2	0	5	24	258	357	32	5
Stewart											
1980	51	1	50	0	0	0	1	28	17	4	1
1981	5	2	3	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0
Sumter											
1980	1,352	128	1,224	3	15	22	88	404	757	57	6
1981	1,628	166	1,462	1	11	30	124	491	923	42	6
Talbot											
1980	22	4	18	0	3	0	1	13	5	0	0
1981	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	16	5	1	0
Taliaferro											
1980	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tattnall											
1980	128	10	118	0	1	3	6	52	59	5	2
1981	128	5	123	0	3	0	2	53	61	9	0
Taylor											
1980	190	27	163	2	2	1	22	55	101	6	1
1981	131	14	117	3	1	2	8	42	65	7	3
Telfair											
1980	56	4	52	0	0	1	3	33	19	0	0
1981	63	1	62	0	0	1	0	31	29	2	0
Terrell											
1980	377	28	349	2	3	9	14	171	168	6	4
1981	309	26	283	0	1	4	21	109	171	2	1
Thomas											
1980	1,728	158	1,570	3	12	48	95	537	945	81	7
1981	1,637	148	1,489	5	10	47	86	524	852	99	14

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County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
Tift											
1980	2,082	282	1,800	1	17	27	237	525	1,152	114	9
1981	2,046	297	1,749	6	14	55	222	498	1,144	90	17
Toombs											
1980	548	48	500	4	1	5	38	174	299	25	2
1981	380	45	335	4	6	6	29	90	223	19	3
Towns											
1980	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1981	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Treutlen											
1980	9	1	8	0	0	0	1	5	2	1	0
1981	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Troup											
1980	2,271	197	2,074	12	6	20	159	434	1,542	80	18
1981	2,599	227	2,372	17	18	21	171	308	1,942	107	15
Turner											
1980	258	42	216	0	1	7	34	72	136	8	0
1981	203	25	178	1	2	5	17	53	118	5	2
Twiggs											
1980	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1981	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Union											
1980	14	3	11	0	1	0	2	1	9	0	1
1981	21	1	20	0	0	0	1	4	15	1	0
Upson											
1980	351	44	307	2	0	4	38	134	159	9	5
1981	326	36	290	3	2	4	27	132	147	9	2
Walker											
1980	1,718	43	1,675	0	3	18	22	692	768	201	14
1981	1,573	73	1,500	1	10	22	40	649	777	56	18
Walton											
1980	731	43	688	0	3	10	30	221	434	30	3
1981	923	45	878	1	4	9	31	267	587	23	1
Ware											
1980	1,552	170	1,353	4	18	43	105	364	933	47	8
1981	1,386	117	1,269	7	10	41	59	295	911	51	12
Warren											
1980	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1981	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington											
1980	277	47	230	7	2	7	31	84	133	12	1
1981	580	86	494	2	1	6	77	196	271	21	6
Wayne											
1980	675	61	614	2	4	8	47	238	338	34	4
1981	520	42	478	1	2	9	30	188	256	32	2
Webster											
1980	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1981	11	6	5	0	0	4	2	4	0	0	1
Wheeler											
1980	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
1981	9	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	0

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County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murders	Forcible Rapes	Robberies	Aggravated Assaults	Burglaries	Larcenies	Motor Vehicle Thefts	Arsons
White											
1980	147	0	147	0	0	0	0	36	103	7	1
1981	205	1	204	0	0	0	1	72	109	23	0
Whitfield											
1980	3,559	257	3,302	8	21	59	169	942	1,917	401	42
1981	3,686	261	3,425	10	17	59	175	956	2,122	313	34
Wilcox											
1980	22	2	20	2	0	0	0	14	5	0	9
1981	48	5	43	0	1	0	4	25	15	2	1
Wilkes											
1980	165	18	147	0	2	3	13	56	83	7	1
1981	240	24	216	0	0	5	19	74	130	10	2
Wilkinson											
1980	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1981	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Worth											
1980	500	36	464	0	0	10	26	181	266	15	2
1981	542	30	512	1	2	3	24	210	274	24	4

Appendix
DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

In order to control for population differences, and thus make descriptions and comparisons between jurisdictions and over time more accurate and meaningful, Index crimes and arrests are often expressed as a rate, i.e., specifically, the number of crimes or arrests reported for each 100,000 people.

Formula for calculating crime and arrest rates:

$$\text{Crime (arrest) rate for jurisdiction or group} = \frac{\text{Number of crimes (arrests)}}{\text{Total population of jurisdiction or group}} \times 100{,}000$$

The necessity of controlling for population differences can be seen in the following example. In 1978, Coffin City reported 95 murders, while Pleasantville had 53. On the basis of this fact alone, a casual observer would probably conclude that murder is much more of a problem in Coffin City than Pleasantville, there being twice as many. Such a conclusion would not be accurate, however, because the populations of the two cities were not considered. Suppose that Coffin City has 150,000 people, yielding a murder rate per 100,000 people of 63.3, while Pleasantville's population is only 40,000, producing a murder rate per 100,000 people of 132.5. Clearly, the opposite conclusion is warranted since a murder is twice as likely to happen in Pleasantville as in Coffin City.

Another measure, the annual percent change in the number or rate of Index crimes or arrests, is a comparative statistic useful for identifying trends in yearly data.

Formula for calculating percent change:

$$\text{Percent change over previous year} = \frac{X_2 - X_1}{X_1}$$

Where: X_1 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in previous year
X_2 = Number, rate of crimes, arrests in present year.

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